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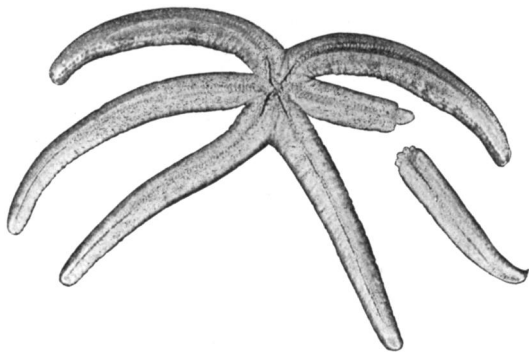
MAY 19.

The President, SAMUEL G. DIXON, M.D., in the Chair.

Twenty-one persons present.

*Regeneration of the Body of a Starfish.*—MISS SARAH P. MONKS, in a note read to the meeting, stated that it had been known for many years that starfish can renew rays that have been removed. "It has been stated that in certain starfishes an arm itself can produce a new starfish—Haeckel, Sarasin, von Martens and Saris—but this has been denied by other observers."<sup>1</sup> It is believed by some that a portion of the disk must remain if there is any regeneration, and the breakage plane is near the body, or disk, in cases of renewal of arms.

In studying regeneration of *Phataria (Linckia) fascialis* she had cut arms at different distances from the disk, and a number of the single rays produced new bodies. The free ray made a new body and the rest of the starfish produced a new ray, and there was very little difference in the rate of growth of each, and no definite place for breaking.



In the photograph of a six-rayed *Phataria*, the cut ray attached to the body shows a small ray sprouting, while the free ray shows four new rays. This was cut July, 1902, and the photograph taken February, 1903.

The manner of growth is as follows: The cut edges heal and draw down toward the oral side of the starfish, then small knobs appear at the end which grow into rays in which the ambulacral furrow soon appears, with the small mouth in the center of the rays.

She had collected specimens at San Pedro, Cal., showing all stages of growth of the single arm, from the recently broken arm to those like the photograph on through all sizes of growing rays.

The following have been accepted by the Publication Committee and ordered to be printed:

<sup>1</sup> *Regeneration*, Morgan, p. 102.